

Civil & Religious INTELLIGENCER.

No. 10.]

SANGERFIELD, N. Y.—MON. DAY, JANUARY 20, 1817.

VOL. I.

ARGUS SUMMARY.

Gen. Gaines has been treated with a public dinner by the citizens of Richmond.

At the late lord mayor's day feast, in London, Mr. Adams, our minister, attended by invitation. The lord mayor complimented him by giving as a toast 'the American minister.'

On the 23d Nov. \$180,000, in specie, were landed and deposited in the bank of Louisiana at New-Orleans.

The Virginia legislature have passed a law declaring, that after the first of September next, execution shall be stayed in all cases where the plaintiff will not consent to receive the bills of the Virginia and some other banks specified, in satisfaction of his debts.

The Indiana Register states, as a probability, the purchase of five millions acres of land from the Indians, comprising the finest body of land in that state.

The New-York Gazette states, that a steam-boat is now building by the Messrs. Browns, for Gov. Tompkins and others, to ply between that city and Staten-Island.

The American society for colonizing the free people of color of the U. States, has been organized at Washington—Judge Washington is President, Mr. Speaker Clay, Col. Rutgers and eleven others Vice Presidents.

NEW PAPERS.—The "Spirit of the Press" has just been established at Manlius, and "The Times" at Hartford, Conn. Both republican.

The British ship of war Tay has been lost off Camperchy, with two millions of dollars on board.

A letter from Pittsburgh, speaking of the passage down the Ohio of the French emigrants, among whom were several who cultivated science and literature, thus describes their pleasant mode of travelling:

"At Philadelphia some of these persecuted gentlemen put on the dress of American hunters, and with a gun in one hand and a fiddle in the other, they set out for the western countries. Wherever they came whether to a house or a village, they immediately began their music, and in five minutes, they had all the inhabitants about them, dancing and singing in the highest glee. Thus they fiddled, danced and sung the whole way to Pittsburgh. It is needless to say, that in gen-

eral, they met with the most hospitable reception. They must have hard hearts indeed, who would not kindly entertain such good humored travellers. Happy people! who can thus fiddle and dance through life, in the midst of the most trying difficulties, under which we Anglo-Americans would lie down and die in despair."

The Auburn papers state the destruction, by fire, of a valuable saw-mill and carding machine, belonging to Judge Dill, valued at 3 to 4000 dollars.

Samuel Flewelling is chosen cashier of the City Bank, in the place of G. B. Vroom appointed cashier of the Merchants' Bank, New-York.

We have an evidence of the growing importance of Rochester, Gen. in the fact furnished by the Gazette of that place, that from the 25th Sept to the 13th Dec. there were shipped from that port 4580 bbls. flour, besides quantities of ashes and pork. Seven eighths of the flour was manufactured in the village.

Wm. Hoffman has been sentenced to three years' confinement at hard labor, at Philadelphia—for filling a woman's eyes with snuff—and then stealing her money.

A Pittsburgh letter of Dec. 17, mentions the departure of the Harriet steam boat for New-Orleans; and adds that the Franklin Oliver Evans and Buffalo steam-boats would soon start for the same destination.

The Geneva Palladium mentions that two men, named Joseph Ward, and John Griffiths, were drowned in the Seneca Lake, on the 21st instant.

The French minister is stated to have given a public dinner, the most splendid ever given at the city of Washington.

There were the last of Nov. more than 100 vessels at New-Orleans, waiting for freight from the new crops, which came in slow. The sugar crop had been considerably injured by early frosts.

On the 30th ult. Henry August was executed at Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio, for the murder of Epaphras Mathews, a pedlar from Bristol Connecticut, on the 20th of August, 1814. He confessed the murder, but died with remarkable firmness.—*Columbian*.

The expenses of the government of the state of Ohio during the last year, were about \$316,000, of which, \$88,000 were for that state's quota of the U. S. direct tax

The expense of the state penitentiary was about \$10,000, and the amount of goods manufactured by the convicts about \$3,000.

The citizens of Boston have subscribed \$4,000 dollars, towards erecting a general and an insane hospital. The Legislature appropriated 50,000 to the same object.

New-York, January 3.

LATEST OF THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Mr. Tilghman, of Philadelphia, passenger in the *Chauncey*, from Gibraltar, arrived in town on Thursday morning, and proceeded for Washington, with despatches for government, from Commodore Chauncey and Mr. Shaler.

He left Gibraltar on the 16th of November, and informs us that the United States schr. *Spark*, arrived there early in November, with the answer of our government to the demands of the Dey of Algiers. The Java frigate sailed from Gibraltar on the 14th for Malaga; the *Washington* 74, Com. Chauncey, the *Constellation*, *Peacock*, *Erie*, and *Hornet* were to follow on the 17th for the same place, where they would be joined by the U. States, Com. Shaw, then at Malaga. The whole squadron would then proceed to Algiers, with the answer of the American government. Mr. Shaler, American Consul for Algiers was on board the *Washington*.

The Dey, has rendered Algiers stronger than it was before the late attack.

Captain Gordon, late commander of the *Constellation* frigate, died at Messina in September last, after a long illness, universally regretted. Captain Crane succeeds him in the *Constellation*.

The *Chauncey* has on board 165 seamen and marines discharged from the *Constellation*; they are under the command of Lieut Joseph Smith.

A letter from Gibraltar, of the 14th November, states that Mr. Shaler was at Gibraltar with Commodore Chauncey, but did not leave Algiers in consequence of any new difficulty: he would return again in a few days, clothed with full powers, in conjunction with Com. Chauncey, to conclude a new Treaty of peace with the Dey; and had no doubt of complete success.

From the National Intelligencer. REMEDY FOR SCARCITY.

Gentlemen—As the present scarcity of grain produce serious distress among the poorer class of people; and what is almost as painful much greater wants among the domestic animals, is becomes an object of great importance to diminish the consumption and to increase the nutriment of that consumed. Proper attention to the object most certainly will reduce the use of grain

to one half of the present quantity; and it behoves every man in good circumstances to attend to it, in order that there may be more for market. If every one will seriously carry into operation the plan I have to propose for feeding the price of grain will in a few days be so reduced that the good effects will quickly be felt: the poor will be supplied on moderate terms; half staved cows and horses will pass a comfortable winter; and some of the sharpers speculating in articles of the first necessity will be disappointed in their project of fattening on the spoils of the needy.

A most important point is to suffer no animal to eat grain in its natural state. It should all go through the hands of the miller and the cook. The life of the grain resists the action of the stomach so long that it passes into the bowels before half decomposed; and from thence in like condition is expelled. 3 quarts of oats or corn, ground fine, will yield more nourishment than three gallons not ground. This is generally believed by waggoners, who feed their horses on ryemeal called chop. The grinding of oats and corn is just as beneficial as that of rye. And of as much importance as grinding, is boiling the meal with water, so as to make a thin mush. This mush mixed up with hay or cut straw will in a day or two be preferred by the animal confined to it to any other diet. One gallon of meal, added to two gallons of boiling water, in the manner in which it is added to soups or mush, when thickened; and if not boiled with the hay or straw, which would be best, poured on it and stirred up, and given at night, will, with the aid of a little hay in the day preserve any horse or cow in good order. This mixture, or mush ought by all means to be boiled a few minutes or otherwise but little good will be done. This is confirmed by the following experiment repeatedly made in England. A man confined to a given quantity of raw materials with an abundance of water would gradually decline in flesh; but with the same quantity of raw materials made into soup, would continue in good condition. The union of the water with the food by boiling is like that in Vegetation—it becomes a component part and is converted into nourishment for the body, which it would not be if taken separately, or if not chemically united. Whether this reasoning be convincing or not, matters but little since those to whom it is not satisfactory may rely upon the fact that boiling thin meal before adding to it straw or hay will make it go twice as far in the support of their stock. Surely for such an advantage, so easily obtained every one ought to get over the natural indolence and common aversion to deviate from old habits.

(Concluded next week.)

THE CHRISTIAN'S WEEKLY MONITOR.

RICHARD REYNOLDS,
THE CHRISTIAN PHILANTHROPIST.

(Concluded from page 300.)

All this prudence and benevolence was adorned with modesty and humility. So far was he from being inflated with the pride of wealth, that he spoke the genuine sentiments of his heart, when he said to a friend who applied to him with a case of distress, "My talent is the meanest of all talents,—a little sordid dust; but the man in the parable, who had but one talent, was accountable: and for the talent I possess, humble as it is, I am also accountable to the great Lord of ALL." His bounty was not the result of fear, like the obedience of a slave who trembles under the scourge of a haughty tyrant. It was not excited by the prospect of remuneration, nor extorted by the dread of punishment, nor performed with a view to merit an inheritance in the kingdom of Heaven. All such sentiments he rejected with abhorrence,—placed his whole dependence for eternal life upon the Sovereign Mercy of God, through the propitiating sacrifice of his Redeemer; he laid claim to no distinctions, assumed no airs of superiority and never attempted to catch the public eye, by an ostentatious display of extraordinary excellence. His goodness often descended in secret, and like the Providence of Heaven, concealed the hand that sent the relief. He was a burning and a shining light, and would have no man know it. But, he could not be hid. To hide goodness like his was impossible. How have I seen the good man shrink within himself, and his venerable countenance crimsoned with the blush of modesty, when the mention of his name has been hailed in this place with a thunder of applause!

He felt a luxury in doing good, and he determined to enjoy that luxury. His own experience taught him, that the God of Mercy who formed the heart of man to be the dispenser of his bounty, has ordained, that like the vital fluid, which goes from the heart, to diffuse life and genial warmth through the whole system, it should return, in the course of circulation, not impoverished, but enriched, to the source whence it flowed. His goodness might sometimes be requited with evil, but this moved him not. He knew that no deed of mercy could be wasted—that some ministering angel is stationed in every department of the moral world, to gather up the fragments that fall from the table of benevolence, that nothing may be lost. Actuated by these noble principles, he held on his glorious career, still scattering blessings around him, until he resigned his meek and gentle spirit into the hands of his Redeemer; to enjoy the fulness of his love, and to behold the brightness of his glory, in the regions of eternal day. By relieving the miserable, he made himself friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, many of whom had gone before him, and have now hailed him, as their benefactor, on his arrival into everlasting habitations.

Mr. counsellor ~~Smyth~~ spoke to this effect:—

Our departed friend was a citizen of the world; his benevolence extended far and wide. No doubt many persons in this large assembly could bear ample testimony to this, and relate abundance of interesting proofs of it, if the time would allow. A particular instance having occurred under my own observation, I shall beg leave to state it. When the first sub-

scription was opened to relieve the distress in Germany, I took some part in that Institution. Being in Bristol soon afterwards, I had some conversation with Mr. REYNOLDS on the subject. He made many judicious observations and inquiries as to the nature of the distress, and the best mode of distribution, which served as valuable hints to the Committee in London. He then modestly subscribed a moderate sum with his name; but shortly after, the Committee received a blank letter, having the post mark of Bristol, and enclosing a Bank of England bill for Five Hundred Pounds.—At the first report of the death of RICHARD REYNOLDS, an unanimous sentiment was felt in society, that the public loss was irreparable. However, Sir, from the appearance and spirit of this meeting it should seem that his mantle has fallen, not on any particular person merely, but on the whole city; and we hope, that although a double portion of his spirit may not rest on individuals, yet collectively, it is felt more than an hundred-fold by the inhabitants at large. His example, Sir, will, I trust, excite thousands to tread in his steps, and to imitate his excellencies. I do not say that they will equal his transcendent merits; but as much as the particles of the dew, and the drops of the rain, do more good collectively than any single river, which may adorn and enrich our country—let us hope, that the many drops of benevolence, which shall be collected by this excellent Institution, will descend on the poor, and the distressed, in various streams of mercy, like the dew and the rain from Heaven, and do even more extensive good than that noble river whose source is now dried up.

Dr. PELE spoke as follows:

Being called upon to second the resolution that we have just heard, I avail myself of this opportunity of adding a very few remarks to those that have been already made, relative to the object for which we are this day assembled; to commemorate the name of a man honored and revered by all who knew him. What I may say on the present occasion, considering my connexion with our departed friend, in religious society, might be deemed the result of partiality, was it not for the many concurrent testimonies of those around me. Richard Reynolds, it is well known possessed an ample fortune, in proportion to which his private establishment was very plain and moderate: he added frugality to charity for charity's sake. When applied to on behalf of the distressed, he seemed to feel a dread of misapplying his bounty; he studied, not only how to discriminate between the deserving and the imposing applicant, but how he could render his charitable donations the most extensively beneficial. When sufferers applied to him for his assistance, he inquired into their connexions and relatives; if they were capable of affording relief, he first endeavored to awaken their benevolence, with a promise to contribute equally with them; by this judicious mode of conduct, he was often the means of the sufferer receiving double or treble the assistance he would otherwise have obtained; whilst he became the instrument of promoting sympathy and benevolence in many others; and was by these means capable of affording efficient help to a far greater number of unfortunate fellow-creatures.

It is well known, that he made it his constant practice, from religious principle, annually to spend the whole of his income. What his moderate domestic establishment did not require, he disposed of in subscriptions and donations for promoting whatever was useful to society, as well as to lessen the sufferings of the afflicted, without regard to names, sects, or parties. At one particular time (if I am rightly informed) he wrote to a friend in London, acquainting him that he had not, that year, spent the

whole of his income, requesting that if he knew of any particular cases claiming charitable relief, he would be glad to be informed:—his friend communicated to him the distressing situation of a considerable number of persons confined in a certain prison for small debts. What did this humane and generous Philanthropist do on this representation? He cleared the whole of their debts. He swept this direful mansion of all its miserable tenants. He opened the prison doors, proclaimed deliverance to the captives and let the oppressed go free.

Dr. Stock said, that he should not have addressed the meeting, had he not happened to have heard, from what he considered good authority, the particulars of the act of princely liberality alluded to by the Rev. Mr. Cowan. Mr. Reynolds, at the period alluded to (1795,) resided at Colebrook Dale.—He addressed a letter to some friends in London, stating the impression made upon his mind, by the distresses of the community, and desiring that they would draw upon him for such sum as they might think proper. They complied with his request, and drew, in a very short time, to the extent of Eleven Thousand Pounds. It appeared, however, that they had not yet taken due measure of his liberality: for in the course of a few months, he again wrote, stating that his mind was not easy, and his coffers still too full. In consequence of which they drew for Nine Thousand Pounds more!

Mr. STEPHEN PRUST, introduced the following anecdotes:—Mr. REYNOLDS having applied to a gentleman whom he thought rich, but who was really only in circumstances of mediocrity, to stimulate him to give, made use of the following argument: “When gold encircles the heart it contracts it to such a degree, that no good can issue from it; but when the pure gold of Faith and Love gets into the heart it expands it, so that the last drop of life’s blood will flow into any channel of benevolence.”—Being importuned by a friend to sit for his portrait, he at length consented. He was asked, “How he would like to be painted?” His answer was, “Sitting among books.”—“Any book in particular?”—“The BIBLE.”—“Open at any particular part?”—“At the fifth chapter of Romans, the first verse to be legible:” Therefore being justified by FAITH, we have peace with God, through OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST.”

A Lady applied to him, on behalf of an Orphan. After he had given liberally, she said, “When he is old enough, I will teach him to name and thank his benefactor.”—“Stop (said the good man)—you mistake—we do not thank the clouds for the rain—Teach him to look higher, and thank HIM who giveth both the the clouds and the rain.”

“His maxim was—“I am only a steward, and must soon render up my account: therefore I will make my own hands my executors.”—He laid out Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling in Estates, the rents of which are to be divided for ever between seven of the public charities of Bristol, to supply the wants of the poor. He spent the last ten years of his life in active benevolence, seeking out cases of distress—occupying nearly the whole of his time, besides employing almoners in most of the active benevolent characters of Bristol.”

“A few days previously to his death, after something consolatory had been ministered by an endeared female friend, he said, “My Faith and Hope are, as they have long been, on the mercy of God, through JESUS CHRIST, who was the propitiation for my sins, and not for mine only, but for the sins of the whole world,”

“During his illness, he was extremely placid, and kind to every body:

his countenance and conduct indicating that all within was peace.—No alarm, no regret at leaving a world in which no one perhaps had more of its real blessings to relinquish,—the love, the veneration, of all around him; but on the contrary, a willingness to yield up his Spirit to him who gave it, and had sanctified it by the blood of the Redeemer.”

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

The Lord appears still at work, by his holy spirit, in the hearts of his creatures, in this our highly favored land. For some few weeks back, we were almost ready to indulge the fear that those benign influences, were about to be taken from us: but from accounts which we have now to detail, the prospect seems to brighten.

The additions to the Congregational church in this town on the 12th instant were from 15 to 20 making the whole number already added, principally as fruits of the late revival here, to be nearly 90.

We are informed that God has again in a powerful manner, visited his people in Augusta, an adjoining town. Within the last two years he has condescended to gladden the hearts of the righteous by several repeated instances, and for a considerable length of time, almost a continued scene of special divine influence upon the people of that town. But they had in a measure become cold and barren, until the present instance in which God has visited them. This should be a matter of encouragement to other places, an encouragement to Christians every where, to be intercessant at the throne of grace for the return of the spirit.

In Norwich (Chenango) we are informed there is, at the present time, a very powerful shower of divine grace amongst the Baptist people.—From 30 to 40, we understand were there baptized on the 12th instant.

In Madison, another adjoining town, there has appeared to be a continual dropping through the past season, and a small scattering harvest gathered in.—In all the foregoing places, our patrons and others are requested to favor us with written accounts that may be depended on, of the several revivals.

The Religious Intelligencer of Dec. 21, furnishes a detailed account of the revival on Shelter Island (situate at the east end of Long Island, containing about 360 inhabitants.) The writer says that “union, harmony, and all the blessings attendant on true religion, pervades the Island. God has truly appeared in his glory to build up Zion here,” and that “Between 50 and 60 have obtained a hope of reconciliation to God; though there are but about 320 white persons on the Island.” This is indeed a large proportion! Well may the writer exclaim “O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness and wonderful works to the children of men.”

From an extract of a letter in the same paper dated Cambridge, N. Y. Dec. 10th 1816, it appears that a revival has recently commenced in that town. The writer says “we have been cold and lifeless until our monthly prayer meeting last week. The Lord at that time appeared to pour out his spirit upon us; professors were revived, sinners were awakened; and really it was a solemn, and to all present who even respected religion, an interesting time. Since that time the work seems to be progressing; al-

most every day we hear of some who are under conviction, and we do hope and pray that the Lord will carry on his work. This is the doing of the Lord and it is marvellous in our eyes."

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baptist Missionary Magazine, dated Greenwich, (Washington Co. N. Y.) July 31, 1816.

On the 30th of January, 1816, the work became more visible; several persons gave a relation to the church, and were received as candidates for baptism. From the 21st of January, to July 28th, being six months and seven days, I baptized 228; making in the whole, since September 28th 1815, to the 28th of this instant July, 230. These have all been added to the church.

N. B. The church with whom I now labor, is called Batts-Kill, and is a member of the Saratoga Association. I have baptized since I have been with them, and who have joined said church 468 persons; present number is about 520.

The following is from the (Boston) Recorder.

Revivals of Religion have been considerably extensive in Claremont, Pembroke and Dunbarton, N. H. In Claremont the number of converts is estimated at about 80. In Vermont, there have recently been very extensive revivals in different parts of the state. In Putney, 80 were admitted to the church in one day; in Westminster, upwards of 60. In Middlebury, the number of hopeful converts is estimated at 150, and in New-Haven, Vt. upwards of 150. Besides these, there have been extensive revivals in many other towns, some of which are Salisbury, Benson, Cornwell, Bridgewater, and Bridgeport. There appears to be a general attention to religion in Windham county, Vt.

In Maine, at Bowdoin College, there has been, during the present term, more than usual attention to the subject of religion. Of the whole number of students, about one third profess themselves attached to the interests of vital piety. Literary exercises, it is believed, were never attended with greater punctuality and success. In New Castle, there has been some special attention to religion; and about 20 are considered as hopeful converts.

In Connecticut, there are, and have been, revivals in Coventry, Montville, Franklin and Canterbury.

In New-York, there has been an increase of religious attention in Salem, Cambridge and Granville, but especially in Buffalo and some adjacent towns. Also in New Hartford, Plattsburg and Charlotte. It is stated, that 500 have united with the different churches in Troy.

There are extensive revivals in some parts of Ohio.

In Massachusetts, there are revivals at Northfield, Dalton, Westminster, and in Royalston, where about 30 have lately united with the church.— In Ward, adjoining Worcester, there has recently commenced a revival of religion, and present appearances are very favorable.

Some of the above accounts have been communicated by those who were witnesses of the facts, and others have been communicated by letter.

Little grace cannot die. It is immortal, because a child of God's everlasting covenant and promise.

THE TWELFTH REPORT
OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Continued from page 281.

In the British part of America, the Nova Scotia Bible Society, at Halifax, which has fourteen Branch Societies connected with it, appears to be proceeding with great vigor and success. Of this Society his Excellency Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, Governor in Chief, is the President. It has remitted to the British and Foreign Bible Society a second contribution of £200. Your Committee have great pleasure in transcribing from its First Report the following passage :

“As in England, so in Nova Scotia, Christians of every Church, forgetting lesser differences and distinctions, have assembled round the standard of the Bible, and have formed a bond of union, in their efforts to make known far and wide its blessed truths, proclaiming glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good-will to men.”

It appears from the same Report, that the “want of Bibles was found to be greater than had been imagined.” The contributions from the Nova Scotia Bible Society have been liberal, (amounting, in the two remittances, to £400.) and your Committee have not been backward in furnishing it with the Holy Scriptures, for supplying the wants of the inhabitants.

The Rev. R. Easton, of Montreal, who has been particularly active in the distribution of the Scriptures, has remitted the sum of £40, being the amount of a second collection made in his Church.

To what has been stated respecting America generally, it may be interesting to add, that some Dutch Bibles and Testaments, sent to Surinam, in South America, found a ready sale. The Jews were the principal purchasers of the Bibles, as they understand the Dutch, but not the Hebrew, the language in which the Scriptures are read in their Synagogues.

Your Committee have directed a further consignment to the same place, for sale or gratuitous distribution.

The intelligence from Labrador is calculated to excite particular interest. In the Autumn of 1814, the three Gospels of St. Matthew, Mark, and Luke, were solemnly distributed in the schools, among those of the Esquimaux who could read well, of whom the number is considerable; and were accepted with delight and gratitude.

Among the evidences of this assertion, it may be mentioned, that letters have been received from two young Esquimaux females, expressing their thanks for the treasures they had obtained from the kindness of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The Esquimaux are now in possession of the four Gospels. The translation of the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to the Romans, and the First Epistle to the Corinthians, has also been finished, and will be printed as soon as convenient.

It cannot but rejoice the Members of the British and Foreign Bible Society, to have been instrumental in furnishing this poor and benighted people with the Gospel of salvation; a present most highly appreciated by them.

The Appendix to the Report will exhibit some interesting details, relating to the distribution of the Scriptures in the West Indies.

The patience and perseverance of the Negroes at Berbice, in learning to read, is thus described by a correspondent: “They never appear to be

tired. As soon as their work is done in the evening, they begin to learn with all their hearts; some of them walk a considerable distance."

Your Committee, in consequence of encouragement offered to them from St. Domingo, have sent to that island a large assortment of French Testaments for distribution.

Some French Testaments were very judiciously distributed at Port au Prince, in Hayti, among the schools, by Captain F. Reynolds, of the Merchant ship Hebe. One of them presented to Petion, President of Hayti, and another to his Secretary of State, Mousieur Inginac, were thankfully received, and respectfully acknowledged. The letter from the latter observes: "It is a work which is scarce in this country, and which, if circulated, would greatly contribute to the welfare of the Haytians."

Your Committee have taken advantage of this information, to send a supply of French Bibles and Testaments to that part of St. Domingo under the authority of President Petion.

The Roman Catholic Minister at Port au Prince solicited and obtained two French Testaments, for the use of a small College under his care, saying, "He should not forget to pray for the British and Foreign Bible Society."

The transmission of a set of the Society's Reports, and a copy of the French Bible, to Christophe, whose authority is established over the northern part of St. Domingo, has produced an equally favorable result. The thanks of this Chief have been communicated to the President, by his Secretary of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Limonade; and your Committee, in compliance with a wish expressed through that communication, have sent 500 Bibles, and 1000 Testaments, in French and English, to Cape Henry: and are also proceeding, in consequence of a request from the same authority, to print the New Testament, with the French and English in parallel columns, for the benefit of the Haytian population.

It having been represented to your Committee, that the inhabitants of Newfoundland were in great want of the Scriptures, they have dispatched a considerable number of English Bibles, and English and Irish Testaments, for sale or gratuitous distribution in that colony, accompanied by the promise of pecuniary assistance, in the event of the formation of a Bible Society there, on a liberal basis.

The intelligence from Africa is not sufficiently important to require a minute detail. Notwithstanding the institution of a Bible Commission at the Cape of Good Hope, as noticed in the last Report, contributions have been received from the former subscribers in that colony, to the amount of £100. sterling, and with a promise of their continuance.

Your Committee have the pleasure to notice, that they have sent a supply of 200 Dutch Bibles, and an equal number of Testaments for the use of Christian Hottentots at Bethelsdorp, in South Africa, and that they have also supplied the Rev. Mr. Latiobe with 200 Dutch Testaments for distribution in that country.

A letter from the Rev. G. R. Nylander, at Yonoroo, in Western Africa, intimates a disposition among the Mahomedans in that part of the continent, to receive the Scriptures. It particularly states, that many Mahomedans had applied for Arabic Bibles, of which a number had been sent to Sierra Leone for distribution.

A translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew into the Bullom language, by Mr. Nylander, having been submitted to your Committee, they have

undertaken to print it at the Society's expense, with the English Text in parallel columns. The Bulloms are a very numerous people on the western coast of Africa.

A supply of English Bibles and Testaments have been sent to Goree, for the use of the Military in that Garrison.

The transactions in the Eastern part of the world continue to preserve their importance, both with respect to the multiplicity of their objects, and the zeal and perseverance with which they are carried on. The translation and printing of the Scriptures in the various dialects of the East, are continued without relaxation. The Corresponding Committee are diligently proceeding with the works in hand, and, together with the Calcutta Bible Society, are making rapid advances towards the accomplishment of their common object. "We all feel," (observes their Secretary,) "that the liberality of your Society is of inestimable service to the cause of religion. The Calcutta Auxiliary has its own sphere; we have ours; what they reject, we can adopt; for our views are unlimited. The two together, form that combination of resources, which seems, in the highest degree, calculated to meet the necessities of India.

Of the exertions of the Baptist Missionaries, in effecting translations on their own account, an interesting report will appear in the Appendix.—These diligent laborers, "in addition to their numerous versions of the Scriptures," (observes Mr. Thompson,) "publish Grammars and Dictionaries in various languages, which will be of inestimable service to future students. There is" (he adds) "the best understanding between us."

If the effects produced by the communication of the Scriptures to the natives, have not yet corresponded with the extent of the wishes entertained on the subject, there is reason to hope that they will ultimately prove great and permanent.

(To be continued.)

OBITUARY.

A Brief Account of the Melancholy Event, which lately occurred at Rochester Bridge, (on the River Medway, England.)

On Friday, the 13th of September, 1816, Thomas, son of the late Mr. Gilbert, of Chatham, having attained his twenty-first year, a party was formed to enjoy the pleasure of a fine afternoon in a water excursion: it consisted of a gentleman, his wife and child, and 12 other young persons, from 6 to 21 years of age.

The party walked to Rochester about three o'clock, and took the water above the bridge, from whence they proceeded up the river, and went as far as Halling, where they passed the afternoon, in the most social and harmless hilarity; little anticipating the fatal doom which so speedily awaited them; and, after taking tea, reentered their boat, in order to return. On leaving Halling, they passed away the time, and amused themselves by singing hymns, as the boat glided down the stream. On approaching Rochester Bridge, many persons were arrested in their progress, and stopped to listen to the joyous harmony of the happy party, rendered more melodious by the serenity of the evening. It was particularly remarked, that the hymn they were singing, as they approached the fatal spot, was that interesting piece which concludes with the following verse:

"The hour is near, consign'd to death,
I own the just decree :
Saviour! with my last parting breath,
I'll cry remember me.

This was their theme when they approached the bridge. The boat shot under the arch with the velocity of lightning, the tide being about half ebb, at which time it dashed through the arches of the bridge with immense force, and the deepest fall of about four feet. In a moment a sudden crash was heard, and one general heart piercing shriek of agony announced to the trembling passengers above, the dreadful work of desolation. A beam, at that time about a foot under water, against which the boat had struck, was the cause of the accident. On looking over the balustrades, nothing was seen but the boat driving impetuously over the boiling surges, with its keel upwards, and a little dog which was fastened to it by a string. Nothing was heard but the roaring of the waters. Thus, in a moment, were engulfed fifteen persons, who, in the innocent enjoyment of that pleasure which youth, health, and religion bestows, were suddenly consigned to a watery grave. Not one was saved—every soul instantaneously perished.

The arch which they entered was under repair; and the workmen, on the morning of that day, had placed a piece of fir-timber, about twelve inches square, from one starling to the other; and secured it with cleets and chains. As the tide rose it was hid from sight, and the waterman had gone over it in the afternoon, in going up the river without perceiving it.

To attempt to describe the agonizing feelings of the families and friends of the unfortunate sufferers would be as vain, as the tearless agony of parental affection, searching all night in a solitary boat to discover the remains of a beloved daughter. The breathless anxiety for hoped-for intelligence, but too frequently disappointed, together with the despair produced by the certainty of their fate, may be conceived, but defies description. The bereaved Mrs. Gilbert, aged 64, is by this afflictive dispensation deprived of ALL her family!—two daughters, her son, grand daughter, and son-in-law,—all that remained to console her widowed heart—all—all is lost.

To expatiate at length upon the characters of the individuals who were so fatally and so prematurely lost to society, would be to castigate the feelings of the reader. They were all respectable, chaste, worthy, and devout members of community—and the remembrance of their virtues will be cherished by their friends as long as "memory holds its seat." But we cannot dismiss this notification without alluding particularly to Mr. Mills, who united every qualification which adorns the Christian and the man. He was alike pious, humane, philanthropic, and generous;—but expressions of our feelings or regrets, will not reduce the calamity:—we only hope that the Divine lesson it teaches, will have a profitable influence upon mankind: for a Divine lesson it may truly be called!—It piously refreshes the remembrance of what we are all too apt to forget—the *mutability of human life*. It forcibly awakens our recollection of the very frail tenure upon which we hold our existence in this world; it has the most powerful claims upon our best feelings and strongest affections; and whilst it affords an additional proof of the uncertainty of worldly things, we hope it will also prove a salutary beacon—that mankind, not knowing how soon they may be snatched from this world, may ever be prepared to depart from it: that those unfortunate schisms which so frequently embroil society, may be averted; and that the differences which so often tear asunder the closest ties of relations, families, and friends, may be healed or prevented, by a constant recollection of Rochester Bridge!

DIED,

In this city, on the 25th instant, the Rev. NATHAN STRONG, D. D. in the 69th year of his age, and 43d of his ministry. His funeral was attended on the Saturday following, by a numerous collection of the clergy, and a great concourse of people, attesting by their solemn deportment, their great respect for the deceased. An appropriate and excellent sermon was delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Nathan Perkins, D. D. of West-hartford, from Rev. ii. 10. last clause.

This eminent man was a son of the Rev. Nathan Strong, the first minister of the North Society in Coventry. He graduated at Yale-College in 1769. During the period of his tutorship in that seminary, he had several invitations to preach in important vacancies at a distance: but, preferring a residence in his native state, he accepted an application from the first society in this town, to which he came in the fall of 1773, and was ordained on the fourth of January following.

Dr. Strong warmly espoused the American cause, in the arduous struggle between the Colonies and Great-Britain, which came on in the early part of his ministry. Some of the best political essays published in this state, during that eventful period, were from his pen. For a part of the time, he was employed as a Chaplain in the army.

Being called by Divine Providence to bury a first and a second wife, in the course of a few years, his domestic anxieties, with the care of a young family devolving wholly upon himself, employed, in the former part of his ministry, much of his attention. At the same time, he did not neglect the appropriate duties of his charge. But the latter half of his ministerial life has been eminently devoted to his great work. Few ministers have labored with greater earnestness and fidelity, in the service of their Lord, and for the best good of their people, than he has done during that period. Very diligent in the improvement of time, he rose early in the morning, and devoted all that could be spared from necessary avocations, the calls of company, and the active labors of his profession, to the duties of retirement and study. By thus cultivating a mind of the very first class for activity and penetration, he became very eminent as a divine, and possessed of extensive erudition. His learning has not been duly appreciated, as it was never displayed in his public instructions, and but partially exhibited to his acquaintance. Yet his information extended to almost every subject: the state of the christian world and the past history of the church seemed to be all open before him: the present condition of most countries, particularly in their moral and religious character, he possessed with great clearness; while none of his attainments in the abstract sciences appeared to have been lost. With a memory of great strength, he possessed an astonishing sagacity of mind, by which he would often be master of a subject on which he had received but limited information.

In the knowledge of men, he has rarely been equalled. Few that knew him will say that they have ever known another person, whose knowledge of men was equally extensive and acute with his. With this talent, aided by a sound and vigorous judgment, he possessed an influence in his intercourse with society, which to many appeared wholly unaccountable, and enabled him to realize the most of his expectations.

As a divine, he possessed an almost intuitive knowledge of the christian system; and, though well versed in the theological discussions of the present and past times, with the successive triumphs of the doctrines of grace over the devices of error, he usually contemplated the truths of eve-

lation as a great scheme of divine wisdom & mercy, designed for the honor of God and the restoration of lost man to holy blessedness.—As a writer of sermons, he was not exceeded by any preacher in this country. He had the talent, which very few have ever possessed, of treating all gospel truths in a practical manner, exhibiting the danger of the wicked, the necessity of holy obedience, and the safety of righteousness. The leading truths in his preaching were, the purity and perpetual obligation of the divine law, the equal necessity of the atonement of Christ and the sanctification of the divine Spirit, the unalterable connection between holiness and happiness, sin and misery, and the uniform presence of God as a witness of all human conduct. It may be said with safety, no sermons ever preached in this country are better calculated to be read in religious meetings than his. His style is not polished; for upon that he bestowed but little attention. He usually wrote rapidly, and never reviewed what he had written.

Though called to various and important duties as a minister of Christ, his first labors and cares were always devoted to the people of his charge. Seldom absent from home, he was ever anxious that no opportunity for their religious instruction and improvement should be lost. Their union and prosperity was the object of his unceasing care, while he carefully watched every event than might tend to their disadvantage. In return for his cares, he had the happiness to receive from them the testimony of a grateful affection, in a faithful observance of the means of grace, in a liberal attention to all objects of charity which he recommended to their regard, and in a cheerful readiness to do all for him which he thought proper at any time to desire.

His labors among his people have been eminently blessed by the Holy Spirit of God. The greatest revival under his ministry was in the year 1799, in which a large number were made the hopeful subjects of divine grace, the most of whom made a public profession of religion. Four years previous to this, there was an unusual attention to divine things among his people, from which a considerable number, at the time and at the ensuing revival, united with the church. Previous to that time, there had been frequent instances of individual subjects of divine grace, but no general attention among his people. A period in which our country, generally, was remarkably destitute of revivals of religion. In 1808, and again in 1813, this people were favored with a signal work of the grace of God. In these revivals, the pastor labored with great fervor and assiduity; his house was always open for religious meetings, his study was accessible to all who wished to converse on divine things, and those alone, who enjoyed the privilege, can tell of the skill, the prudence, the affection, with which he enlightened, guided and comforted the enquiring, in the way to Christ. His public labors were very great; he often preached four or five times in a week. There is little danger of error in saying that, for four years past, he has preached more than any other settled minister in the state. At the commencement of the last awakening, when he had become persuaded that the work of God was begun, his mind was so agitated with anxiety, hope, joy and fear, that for a fortnight, as he has said, he did not have an hour of uninterrupted sleep at a time. The church which he has left contains about 400 communicants, and is larger than any other in the state.

The talents of Dr. Strong could not be limited to the duties of a parochial minister. In many other ways his labors have been great and eminently useful. His writings have much contributed to the illustration and maintenance of gospel truth. He was a principal founder of the Mission-

ary Society of Connecticut, one of the earliest in this country, instituted in the year 1789. He was one of the Trustees till 1806, when he resigned the charge, and, during that period, bore a great weight in the care of the institution. This society has been more efficient and successful, in proportion to its means, than any other Missionary society in this country; and has been so conducted as to secure, at all times, the confidence and support of the people of the state.

The publication of the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine commenced in July 1800, and continued fifteen years. Dr. Strong was always one of the principal editors, and for several years, the sole editor of that work. Many of the best pieces in that publication were written by him. This work has had an extensive circulation, and for some years, produced a greater profit to the proprietors, than has been received from any other religious or literary magazine that has been published in this country. Those profits were received by the Missionary Society.

Dr. Strong was cordially attached to the ecclesiastical order of the New England churches, and to that system of gospel doctrine which has been held by them from the beginning. And he viewed with sensible concern any indications of a disposition to innovate, and introduce modes and usages not known to our fathers.

This great man possessed a mind eminently susceptible of the endearments of domestic life. As a son, a brother, a husband, a parent, a grandparent, he was tender and affectionate, and faithfully attentive to the duties arising from these relations. By his relatives and domestics he was no less beloved than respected. The untimely death of a promising and beloved son almost broke his heart, but God sustained him. With his friends and intimate acquaintance he was affable, instructive and obliging, and had, in a high degree that uncommon talent which he has ascribed to his excellent friend the late Dr. Edwards, that intimacy, instead of diminishing, encreased the impression of his worth.

Dr. Strong supposed he was made a subject of divine grace in his youth. He often experienced great refreshings from God. In his last sickness, he enjoyed the testimonies of his Saviour's love. He observed to a friend, some time since, "the scenes of futurity appear to me dark and uncertain, but I trust I am going where God is, and that is all I desire."

I conclude this imperfect sketch by observing, Dr. Strong appeared the greater and the better man, to those who knew him best.

COLONIZATION OF THE BLACKS.

A meeting was held on the 21st ult. in the City of Washington, when measures were adopted to promote the colonization of *free* blacks, now in the United States. Doubtless the result of these measures will be a settlement of the descended of the Sons of Africa on the coast of the country of their progenitors; and probably this will constitute the germ of civilization of the numerous inhabitants of that great portion of the earth, which has long remained in the darkness of ignorance and the shadow of death; and an effectual mean of hastening the happy period, when Ethiopia, emerging from the barbarism of degraded human nature, shall "stretch forth her hands to God," and worship Jehovah-Jesus as the almighty deliverer of the posterity of Ham, from the captivity of Satan and the slavery of their lusts.

Remembrancer.

THE INTELLIGENCER.

SANGERFIELD, JANUARY 20, 1817.

CONGRESS.

The Hon. Messrs. King and Gold of N. York, have appeared and taken their seats.

In the Senate, the principal business has been the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Dana, for defining more accurately the maritime limits of the U. States.

The President has summoned the Senate of the U. S. to appear in the senate chamber at Washington on the 4th of March next, the day after the present session closes.

Nothing of great importance has yet been decided.

The Legislature of South Carolina has passed a law imposing a fine of \$2,000, on any person who shall be guilty of keeping a gaming house, and \$500 on any person who bets.

Alexander Petion, President of Hayti, has made an animated and dignified proclamation to the people of that island, on the subject of the efforts of the French government to obtain possession of it, in which he announces his determination to maintain the independence of his government.

John Roberts, a Senator in the Legislature of South Carolina, has been expelled for embezzlement of public money.

The Legislature of North Carolina has ordered the sword voted to captain Blakey for his gallant services, to be given to Mrs. Blakely, his wife, and also ordered that his son shall be educated at the public expense.

SUICIDE.—A traveller, whose name cannot be ascertained, put up at one of the taverns in the village of Utica on Friday evening the 10th inst. and slept in a room with others. Late in the morning, after others had arisen, he got up, went into a chamber and hung himself. He was poorly dressed, and appeared to have walked a considerable distance. His linen was marked C. D. or G. D. had no papers or property about him, and it is not known whence he came.

DEDICATION.

That new splendid public edifice, erected by the first congregational society in this town, for the worship of Almighty God will be dedicated on Thursday, 9th of January next.

It is worthy of remark, that this brick edifice, which would do honor to any state or city, is 91 feet in length, 60 in breadth, with a steeple of 170 feet in height, was

commenced or the foundation laid about the first of May last, and in less than seven months was compleated, painted and furnished with stoves, a town clock and bell. (An elegant organ is purchased for this church in Boston, and will be transported by the first sleighing.) Perhaps in no instance was there ever a building of this magnitude, erected in less time and with more unanimity than in the present case. On Saturday last the sale of the pews on the lower floor, commenced at 2 o'clock, P. M. and sold for upwards of twenty-one thousand dollars. The society appointed Mr. E. T. Englisby, their agent, and under his superintendence the building was completed. Burlington Sen. Dec. 27.

The Hon. Elias Boudinot, of New-Jersey has made a donation of \$500 to the Connecticut deaf and dumb institution.

MARRIED.—At Hamilton, Madison co. on the 2d inst. by the Rev. Josiah Moulton, Mr. DAVID WILLIAMS of Sangerfield, to Miss BETSEY GROVER, of the former place.

On the same day, by the same Reverend Gentleman, Mr. ADAM LAWTON to Miss SALOMA ALVORD, both of Hamilton.

On the 12th inst. by Elder Nathaniel Stacy, Mr. JOHN SIMONS of Locke, to Miss MARY PARTRIDGE, of Hamilton, after an acquaintance of six days!

DIED.—In Portland, Mr. Jeremiah Berry aged 74. This excellent man set an example worthy of imitation in his family; in the church of God; and in his conversation in the world. Precious in the eyes of the Lord is the death of his saints.—Margaret, daughter of Robert M. Wilson, aged 6 months.

On the 22d ult. Mrs. Susannah Greenleaf, aged 78. Of this truly excellent woman it may emphatically be said, that she was a christian indeed. Accustomed to make the holy scriptures her study and her standard, her temper and conduct were eminently conformable to these evangelical and rational sentiments, which they taught her to entertain. The view of good sense and piety, which ran through all her conversation on religious subjects; the cheerful resignation, with which she supported her changes and troubles—her candid and charitable spirit; her exemplary life and peaceful exit—are evidences of her christian character and happy immortality, on which her relatives and friends must long reflect with mournful pleasure and, it may be hoped, with the most salutary effects.

Portland Gaz.

In the Mediterranean, Capt DOWNS, of the U. S. Navy—Also, Lieut. KAUS, of the marine, killed in duel.

The Lioness that attacked the Exeter mail coach, remains, according to the last accounts, in the hovel under the granary into which she was pursued. It is thought she may not be in a hurry to leave this lurking-place, as she has got the dog she killed to feed on. Whether she was afraid of her prey being taken from her, or some other cause, she continued for some time after she had entered the hovel, roaring in a dreadful manner. Her howlings were heard to the distance of half a mile. The guard of the mail-coach was urged to fire his blunderbuss into the hovel and despatch her, and he once seemed prepared to do so, when the owner of the beast loudly called to him—for God's sake not to kill her, for she cost him 500*l.* and she was tame as a lamb if not irritated.

Gas Lights.—It appears that 14*lbs.* of rosin will produce 600 gallons of gas, which will make as much light as 24 candles of six to the pound. (Besides producing 12*lbs.* of varnish.)—these 600 gallons of gas can be compressed into the space of about one gallon or a cask similar to that used for soda water; the stop cock to let it out or retain it at will. Thus the gas becomes portable; and the expence of the retort, and furnace, the fuel and trouble of making the gas, and the smell which it occasions where it is generated, are saved.—Mr. David Melville, of Newport, R. I. has taken out a patent on the above subject.—*American Watchman.*

The American Society for the encouragement of manufactures, held a meeting at New-York, on the 31st Dec. Gov. Tompkins, president; Gen. S. Van Rensselaer, vice-president. A lengthy address was reported by Messrs. Sampson and Hortel, which was adopted, and, with other proceedings, ordered to be printed. We have not, as yet, seen it; but we cannot but flatter ourselves, that much good to our manufacturers, and to the community at large, will result from the combined talents and patriotism of this institution, Alb. Arg.

A letter from a French officer in Mina's expedition, dated at Port-au-Prince, previous to its sailing for Mexico, states the marine force to consist of one frigate, two armed brigs and an armed schooner and the land troops of one regiment of artillery, two of infantry, and one of cavalry.

We understand that the President of the United States has suspended the execution of the whole of the law authorizing payment for property lost, captured or destroyed in the late war. This is a very proper and prudent step, because we are

satisfied that the commissioner appointed to execute that law, has, in the construction he has put upon it, been entirely too liberal with the public money; and it is therefore necessary for Congress to render the act more explicit, or to interpose new guards against its misconstruction, and the consequent waste of the national treasure. Balt. Pat.

London Nov. 6.

NAPLES AND AMERICA.—We know the Americans failed so completely in their demands on the court of Naples, that instead of obtaining several millions sterling, as the value of a great number of ships and cargoes seized by Murat, nothing was given up to them but two or three small vessels, which, as being of little or no value, remained unsold. To restore these was no more than what common courtesy, or, one might say, common honesty demanded; since they were known to be the identical property of the Americans, and had never undergone any transfer whatever.

BANKRUPT LAWS.—It is expected by many persons, that the subject of a national Bankrupt law will engage the attention of Congress during the present session. If such a system could be devised, as would answer the purposes of the nation, it would be a desirable object. At present, the several states pursue different modes in granting relief to insolvent persons, discharges granted under their acts are not considered as binding without the jurisdiction in which they issue—there is no uniformity in the mode of proceeding, nor, indeed, in the provision of law, in the different States—of course, there is much difficulty experienced, not only by insolvents, but by creditors, as relative to this unmanageable subject. If any remedy could be found for these inconveniences, which should answer the purposes of the unfortunate subject of insolvent regulations, and at the same time do justice to creditors, it would be a very fortunate circumstance for the country. Alb. Adv.

Mr. Joshua Booth, of Lempster, Mass. has lately died of the bite of a cat, affected with the hydrophobia.

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